

ces, become the successor of the "great statesman," with whom it originated, and who has left it behind as a legacy to that country, who so gratefully paid his own private debts, and who erected a monument in honor of his memory."

Another essayist on "remedies" asserts that it is only a retrenchment of public expenditures and an equal apportionment of taxes, which can save England from financial explosion.— "This is the only staff, the only stay now left us—the sheet anchor of old England."

#### SOUTH AMERICAN PROSPECTS.

From the Columbian.

Messrs. Editors—It is not a matter of astonishment that the dependents of Ferdinand and lovers of legitimacy should, by every means in their power, endeavor to discourage a true and liberal estimation of the views and object of the revolution in South America. It is not to be wondered at, in these days of political inconsistency, fanaticism and "holy rule," that men should be found, even in this free country, who hope for the failure of that great and glorious attempt for the liberty of those provinces.

It is worthy of observation in order to make up an opinion upon the probability of their success, that various accounts have been fabricated, and modestly insinuated to the public, through the medium of the papers, calculated to discourage liberality, to keep the world in doubt and perplexity, and to prejudice the proper consideration of the strength, resources and advantages of that people, part of which are the slight-of-hand productions of speculators, and the remainder the lies of the creatures of his Catholic majesty.

It will only be necessary to read the reported fact of commodore Brown's elopement, and the complete refutation of the precise and authentic particulars of that account, to discover the pains which are taken to disguise the truth, and to paralyze the efforts of a brave intelligent people, who seek their liberties upon the principles of our own revolution.

I speak from a source which cannot be doubted, from the knowledge of preparations which do not admit in human calculation, the least improbability, that unless a royal force of 100,000 troops be dispatched from Spain within the present year, next January's sun will rise upon the liberties of that whole country.

I have seen the Salem account of Rondeau's defeat in Chili. If that be true, the patriot army has achieved, by the aid of an omnipotent divinity, what troops in the best days of miracle have not been known to accomplish, the impossible march of nearly 3,000 miles from their position at Chayante in Peru, in the space of ten weeks, to Chili.

Admitting that whole account to be correct, and the whole force of the patriots destroyed, it is but a feather in the scale of effect upon the great cause—there is a population of 18 millions of native South Americans, and 8 millions of Indians; and with the exception of an inconsiderable number, the whole are devoted to, and engaged in the cause. The people are brave by nature, of a kind and tractable disposition. The work is begun. New & great means are in a state of forwardness, and will be speedily perfected.—The day of their freedom is approaching; when the murderous machinations of an inquisitorial policy shall be defeated, and the world shall witness the proud triumphs of liberty in the whole western hemisphere. AMICUS.

#### AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

In the debate (Feb. 14.) in the House of Commons, a member said, the spirit of animosity in America would justify an increase of the naval force in the West Indies. This called up Lord Castlereagh who said, "as to America, it is said great prejudices exist here against her. It was, he said, his most earnest wish to discountenance this feeling on both sides, and to promote between the two nations feelings of reciprocal amity and regard. Certainly there were no two countries whose interests were more mutually connected; and he hoped that the course which the government of each country was pursuing was such as would consolidate the subsisting peace, promote harmony between the nations, and prevent on either side the recurrence of any acts of animosity."

The Newcastle frigate was preparing to sail for St. Helena. She was to take out M. de Sturmer, Austrian Commissioner, Count Billeman, Russian Commissioner, and M. de Monthenu, French Commissioner, who are to have charge of Napoleon Bonaparte.

English paper.

Joseph Bonaparte (says a Philadelphia paper) has removed his establishment from the neighborhood of New-York, to *London*, on the bank of the Schuylkill, and about 4 miles from Philadelphia. That large beautiful house is now fitting up for his reception.

#### Latest Foreign Intelligence.

##### TRIAL OF BRUCE, WILSON & HUTCHINSON.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 6.

"The charges against Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson are, as you have seen, more serious than were at first supposed. It was generally supposed that Mr. Bruce was considered the principal; it now appears Sir R. Wilson is placed in that predicament, and his friends are entitled accomplices. The French law, however, makes no other distinction than in the term; it applies to them indiscriminately the same sentence.

"The English have learnt with astonishment that an accusation which as a simple *delit correctionnel* rendered the offender amenable to a few months' imprisonment at utmost, has grown into so weighty and heinous a charge.

"The *Detenus* are obliged at present to adopt an entirely new plan; instead of urging an immediate trial, they are endeavoring to delay it in order to procure full communication and means of refutation of the charges advanced against them. It is their intention to demand a jury composed one half of foreigners; and I believe the code penal, though it does not expressly authorize this privilege, implies it."

LONDON, March 7.—Last night the Paris papers of Sunday arrived. The principal article of their contents is that which relates to our unfortunate countrymen who have been accused of aiding Lavalette in his escape. If we may judge from the strong language of the indictment against them, which has at length appeared, they may be rigorously dealt with.

[In this indictment, Wilson is made the principal, and accused of conspiracy; Bruce and Hutchinson are implicated as accomplices. This conspiracy is stated to be "directed in general against the political system of all the States of Europe, and having for its special object, to destroy or change the French government, and to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the authority of the king, as also of having attempted to farther the execution of this conspiracy, by endeavoring to rescue from prosecutions directed by the King the individuals comprised in the first article of the Ordinance of the 24th of July last, and chiefly by concerting, carrying on, and effecting the escape and concealment of Lavalette, condemned for the crime of high treason." It is said that Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, have required that an English Barrister should be allowed to go over to them. Should the French government put a forced and unnatural construction on the conduct of these noble-hearted Englishmen in aiding the escape of Lavalette, and proceed against them with rigor, it will have a tendency to fan the flame of revolution in France, and to excite strong sympathies in England.]

##### BRUSSELS, MARCH 6.

Letters from Cambrai state, that on the 1st of this month, the right wing of the army of occupation was entirely organized and established in its positions; these positions form a triple line connected by posts placed at certain distances, so that the service is every where performed with the greatest exactness, and in case of need, these 70,000 men might be united with the greatest ease and promptness; but it is not probable that such a measure will ever become necessary. Order, peace, repose, the happiness of being able to breathe after so many agitations and misfortunes, these are the sentiments which animate the immense majority of the inhabitants of Picardy, Artois, and French Flanders. The arrival of Lord Wellington is still uncertain.—About 300 waggons, loaded with ammunition, &c. have arrived at Valenciennes, to be distributed in all the fortresses garrisoned by the army of occupation. Cambaceres is negotiating for the purchase of a hotel; from which it is presumed he has permission to remain here. He lives very retired, and avoids seeing any other French fugitives.

Some of the private letters from Paris state that a body of troops hastily left that capital in 40 waggons—their destination was not publicly known, but was supposed to be towards the South, to quell some disturbances in that quarter.

A letter received on Saturday from Paris says, "La Vendee is all in arms, and it is said, that the Bretonese Confederation is vigorously renewed, and that its ramifications are very extensive. It is said, that the agents of Fouché and Maret, are the secret directors of all these movements; several persons assert that these two members of Bonaparte have found the means of organizing in Paris a very active police, the principal agents of which are protected by the Austrian Ambassador. This latter circumstance sufficiently indicates the objects of Fouché and Maret. Affairs are in such a state of irritation, and the number of discontented so considerable, that we are probably approaching a great catastrophe and a new Revolution."

A vessel arrived on Saturday from

Seville. The captain reports that the recent shock of an earthquake has extended to that place, which lasted between five and six minutes, attended with a rumbling noise resembling thunder. The people were thrown into the greatest consternation, running in every direction to avoid destruction from the apprehended fall of the houses.— Happily, however, the damage was chiefly confined to the Great Square. It is remarkable that of the fourteen gates only that of Ferdinand was thrown down and broken to pieces.— The captain did not learn that any lives were lost.

PARIS, March 4.—His majesty is occupied in forming a new administration. It is understood that the Duc D'Angouleme will not only have a seat and voice in the cabinet, but that he will preside at the council of ministers.—Chataubriand is mentioned as the person most likely to succeed the Minister of the Interior, Mons. Vaublanc. The government has found it necessary to send an armed force to Lyons, where symptoms of fermentation and revolt have again manifested themselves.

PARIS, FEB. 9.—The magnificent theatre of St. Charles, at Naples, has been reduced to ashes. There was in the theatre a leaden cistern, in which the oil for the use of the house was kept; the wind blew a spark from a lamp to the interior of the cistern, which in an instant was converted into a dreadful volume of flame, exhibiting a striking resemblance to an eruption of *Pesuvius*. It is impossible to calculate the consequences of the combustion, had not prompt and efficacious means been employed to extinguish and arrest the progress of the flames. The Austrian troops, commanded by Count Nugent, who set the example, were of essential service, and strenuously seconded the exertions of the Neapolitan troops and the inhabitants. The King and Prince Leopold, displayed the greatest coolness and intrepidity; they remained close to the flames, and did not depart till the danger was over.— The royal palace, very near to the place where the fire happened, was saved, apparently by a miracle, from total destruction. The flames consumed every thing, and ashes now indicate the spot on which stood the largest and most beautiful theatre in Europe. The persons who were in the building had time to save themselves from the fury of the flames.

LONDON, March 8.—A dreadful snow storm has recently done immense damage in Hungary. The inhabitants of adjoining houses could not get at each other for 4 days together. In the county of Beregh, 20,000 sheep were lost; & a farmer in that country, whose loss was, perhaps, not the greatest, had 1200 fat oxen frozen to death.

March 12.—The last cuttings of Napoleon's hair have been sent home by the officers of the establishment at St. Helena, as presents to their friends, and are now in very particular request in the societies where it is exhibited, inasmuch that subdivisions of only half a dozen hairs are sought and received as the greatest favour, especially by the ladies, who, as *Lucy* says of *Macbeth* in *The Beggar's Opera*, always feel a particular interest for a great man in distress. It is not improbable that as soon as the practicability of obtaining these relics becomes known, the shearings of Napoleon's head may become an immense object of commercial speculation, not only to the curious in this country, but also the secret adherents to his cause in France, who would be glad to preserve in a brooch or a locket, some emblem that may be a safe substitute for the busts and pictures, and other too ostensible memorials, which they are now reluctantly obliged to deliver up to destruction, as a proof of their attachment to the reigning dynasty.

A long debate took place in Parliament on the 12th of March, on the Duke of Bedford's motion on the state of the nation. His Grace drew an animated picture of the distresses under which the country labored, and strongly objected to so large a military force in time of peace. His motion for a committee of enquiry was, however, negatived by 140 to 71. The *income tax* was most strenuously opposed.

Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the person of Bonaparte. It was thought he was already pretty safely lodged.

The Speakers in Parliament, the Orators at the numerous popular meetings, and the petitions to Government, paint the distresses of the agricultural and commercial interests in the most sombre colors. It is contended that they are totally unable to pay the existing taxes, and economy and retrenchment are loudly and generally called for. Much opposition is exhibited to the large military establishment that ministers have proposed. Motions have been made in Parliament for its reduction, but were negatived. The Ministers, however, have ordered many regiments to be reduced.

Hundreds of petitions have been presented to Parliament against the contin-

uence of the Income Tax. The merchants were among the petitioners.

Bills authorizing the detention and providing for the support of Bonaparte at St. Helena, and for regulating the intercourse with the island, are before the British Parliament.

The bill respecting Napoleon does not contemplate the detention of any of his suite.

Mr. Brougham thought such a state of things might exist in Europe, as might render it unnecessary to detain Bonaparte. At present he was decidedly in favor of his being held in safe custody.

The British Parliament has before it resolutions for conforming their laws to the Treaty with the United States.

Paris papers state that the trial of Admiral Linois and Col. Boyer had taken place. Admiral Linois was acquitted, but Col. Boyer sentenced to death.

The negotiations between Austria and Bavaria which commenced at Milan, have been resumed at Munich.— The differences between these Powers are not so near to a close as some papers have stated.

It is said the Emperor of Austria has offered Madame Ney an asylum in his dominions, and restored certain estates which belonged to her husband.

Bonaparte's favorite, Bertrand, has caused 16,000*l.* in the British funds to be purchased for him; and 16,000 have been purchased for Cambaceres.

Four of the French regicides who sought an asylum in England, are said to have been ordered to leave that country.

The Portuguese Princesses, the destined brides of the King of Spain, and his brother Charles, have arrived at Madeira, on their way to Europe.

Some disturbances have taken place at the Cape of Good Hope; but order was soon restored.

An expedition has sailed from England to explore the river Zair in Africa.

The Liverpool frigate ran on the rocks off Dover, March 6, and bilged. She was afterwards got off, having had her masts cut away, and guns thrown over.

It is said that 200 Swiss ribbon-weavers intend emigrating to the U. States in the spring.

France has paid England upwards of a million of dollars towards her indemnity.

The *Alice*, an American ship, on board of which the Revolutionist *MERRIS*, and his son, had embarked for America, was wrecked on the 26th ult. in sight of Flushing. The passengers and crew were all saved, and *MERRIS* proceeded to Antwerp to embark in another vessel.

##### LIVERPOOL, MARCH 23.

The great question of the Property tax came at length to a final issue on Monday night; when to the highest gratification of one party, the severe mortification of the other, and the extreme surprise of all, the Ministry were out voted by a majority of 37. The discussion affords an incontrovertible proof that the spirit of our constitution is in a high degree democratical. The national will, when strongly and effectually manifested, is always irresistible. In the present instance, the public appeal was very far from being either unanimous or universal; yet so powerful was its influence within the walls of the house of commons, that the most popular administration of the present reign sunk under its energy.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, February 8.

"There happened a dreadful earthquake here early on the 2d inst. it was very violent, and continued from three to five minutes, according to different opinions; it has thrown down the cross from one of the parish churches, rent its walls, and other churches and houses are damaged throughout the island; but what I think is more alarming, an American ship arrived here on the 5th inst.; the master of her reports that on the 2d inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 in the morning, then being about 300 miles from the Azores, and 700 from hence, his ship got almost on end, and appeared as if run aground; the crew were dreadfully alarmed and sounded, but could find no bottom. They could not account for so extraordinary a circumstance, until their arrival here; therefore there is cause to believe some accident has happened to the Azore Islands, or somewhere."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Curacao to his friend in Kingston, Jamaica, dated February 3.

"You have, no doubt heard that the Spaniards are fitting out an expedition to attack the island of Margarita, in possession of the independents. A Spaniard (Manuel Linarea) has arrived here, as a commissioner from the Spanish government of Carracas, and brought the news that the expedition, consisting of five hundred men of the regiment of the Union, went against Margarita, but was entirely defeated, the 500 soldiers and 17 officers (among them the celebrated Albuquerque), being all killed. The whole island is now entirely in possession of the Independents, who have offered large sums

to those who will furnish them supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions. The Spanish commissioners has issued forth a paper, denouncing all those that may be concerned in carrying any succour to the island of Margarita, will be declared traitors to the Spanish government, and, if taken, be dealt with accordingly. The schisms belonging to Margarita, attacked the well known Spanish veteran General Moxo, and gave her a tolerable drubbing, but she succeeded in making her escape.

"General Sarana, the commander of the Independents of Venezuela has taken the city of Barinas, and a large force of cavalry with him.

"You may rely on the correctness of the above information, it being but true, and, if you think proper, publish it with safety."

Extract of a letter from a lady in England, to her friend in Boston, dated Feb. 31.

"I send you a catalogue of the objects in the Waterloo Museum, and you know every thing is exposed to view for money, (even our heroes' bodies) you will not be astonished to hear that the carriage, said to be the Emperor Napoleon's, has been disposed of by Government to Mr. Bullion for his Museum, at 2000*l.* You cannot easily conceive the sensations of grief and joy expressed by the two political parties at the death of Napoleon and the escape of Lavalette. The ministerialists almost openly desire to see those scenes continued, and even that those of our countrymen who have been in anywise implicated therein should suffer the rigor of arbitrary laws. Oh! how I should glory in being Madame Lavalette! how happy she must be! We all apprehend there will be dreadful work in France. The King little deserves the kindness which has been shewn him. Napoleon had better have remained on the Throne; his confinement must be worse than death: but at the same time he is hated, in that proportion he is feared; and a button from his coat, or the hem of his garment, appears a more precious relic than all antiquity could afford."

Extract of a letter from JOHN MITCHELL, Esq. American Consul at Martinique.

St. Pierre's (Mart.) March 26. "Since my last date, there has been published a notice to place the commerce between the French colonies and the United States, on the footing of 1784, or in other words, to exclude us for lumber and fish are the chief articles that will be admitted—molasses and taffia, the only exports allowed.

"All the administration is about to be changed, and with it the old system established, under different persons, now daily expected to arrive. Until negotiations take place in Europe, the United States are likely to be deprived of all West India commerce. The British now refuse us entry with any article. Rather than furnish these essential necessities, I would interdict their export, if the laws of the United States would permit. Our ministers at Paris, as well as at London, is no doubt instructed and will do all that depends on them to obtain a reciprocal intercourse; yet, I doubt if any thing is effected, until the effects of Mr. King's proposition is felt in all the colonies."

By a letter from Cork we learn that it is impossible to collect the rents on account of the uncommon low priced provisions. Farmers are either permitted to give up their leases, or sent to jail for their rent. Some idea of the price of provisions may be formed from the following facts. The Government of Great Britain made their last contract for FRESH BEEF at three half pence per lb. not quite two cents and a quarter; our fresh beef averages at least six times as much. PORK, at the last Cork dates, was half a guinea a cwt.—here it is selling at 12 dollars, that is FIVE TIMES AS MUCH: WHEAT was selling at 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, equal 55 cents—here it is at THREE TIMES the price. Oats, Barley, Butter, &c. are in the same proportion. Let our farmers ponder on these important facts.—*Demo. Press.*

##### NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.

We learn that Mr. Hargreaves, who was taken prisoner by the Spaniards in West Florida during the revolution in that province, has been liberated after a detention of four or five years. A vessel arrived at Havana on the 3d inst. with prisoners on board from Carthage, two thirds of whom were Americans. Capt. Perez, the late Spanish commandant at Mobile, was in confinement at Havana, waiting his trial.

Drought.—A letter from Charleston to a gentleman in N. York, states that an unusual drought has parched the ground, withered foliage and vegetation of all sorts, and dried up springs and brooks. For upwards of three months there had not fallen a drop of rain.— Remaining casks of fresh water taken from New-York and the north, were eagerly bought at a high price; and reckoned a very valuable article of merchandise!—Here too, every thing is a thirst for rain.—*N. Y. Columbian.*